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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

### THE OIL REGIONS.

### Meeting in Oil City Yesterday.

### Final Agreement on a Plan.

### Producers and Local Refiners Organized.

### BASIS OF THE COMBINATION.

OIL CITY, PA., March 8, 1872.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Pursuant to the adjournment of the mass meeting at Franklin, last Tuesday, the producers and refiners of the oil regions met at Love's Opera House in this city, at ten o'clock this morning. The number of people present was much larger than at either of the previous meetings.

**Report of the General Committee.**

The reports of the two sub-committees appointed by the General Committee, which reports had been consolidated into one, was read and received without a dissenting voice.

A. H. Bronson spoke in favor of desisting from all plans for building new roads, and instead to so perfect the organization of producers as to make its power irresistible, and then to demand such regular, fair and permanent railway freight charges as may be deemed proper and just.

Upon request, President Heydrick stated the points of the report and explained the fundamental principles, and advocated the leaving of all minutia of detail for future deliberation.

**A Scene of Excitement.**

The motion on adopting the report as a whole was then formally put, and the meeting almost as one man shouted "aye." This result was followed by hearty and oft-repeated cheers, the hand chiming in with a brisk air. This finished the regular business under this head. The report as adopted is as follows:

**A Plan for Forming a Petroleum Producers' Union.**

1st. The territory forming the Pennsylvania petroleum field shall be divided into sixteen districts.

2d. The producers in each district shall meet at such convenient place, and choose one or more, not to exceed five men, from their own number, through whose hands they will pledge themselves to sell all their crude oil.

3d. It shall be the duty of these committemen to sell the crude oil coming into their hands, first to the local refiners, second to the agents of the refiners located in distant cities, as may be delegated, by the executive committee, and third to such shippers, dealers, and exporters as may be named by the executive committee; and it shall be the further duty of said local committee men to keep the executive committee fully posted as to what is being done in their respective districts with reference to the sale and removal of all crude oil.

4th. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the President and Directors of the Petroleum Protective Association, whose duty it shall be to meet from time to time and take all necessary measures to carry out this plan in all its details.

5th. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of this committee, the cent per barrel on all the crude oil shall be levied, collected and paid over by the local committee men to the Executive Committee, of which the Executive Committee shall keep an account, to be rendered to the producers at a future meeting.

6th. It shall be the special duty of the Executive Committee to take such measures as they may find necessary to secure uniform mileage rates of freights on all oil, and merchandise of every kind, to and from the oil regions, and employ all lawful measures for the abolition of the railway system of rebates and drawbacks.

**Pledge.**

I do hereby agree to sell all my production of oil through or with the consent of the agents of the Protective Association.

And further—An organization shall be immediately formed for the exclusive purpose of advancing money to producers upon their depositing proper tank or pipe company receipts therefor with the organization or its agency.

That the name of the organization shall be The Producers Protective Association.

That its capital be $1,000,000, with the power vested in the directors to increase it to such an amount as in their judgment it shall be necessary to accomplish the objects of the organization.

That its headquarters shall be in the most central point in the oil regions, and its cooperative agencies shall be located at all principal producing points.

That its stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which stock shall be transferable only upon the books of the company at its headquarters, with the consent of the Board of Directors.

That the chairman of the General Committee shall appoint one person in each of the sixteen producing districts, who shall open books to receive subscriptions, and every person shall be invited to subscribe to the capital stock of the organization.

That when the sum of one million dollars shall have been subscribed, a majority of the same thereof paid to five trustees, to be appointed by the Chairman of the General Committee, the said chairman shall give notice of an election, and the officers shall be elected by the votes of the subscribers, each share being entitled to a vote. The said officers shall consist of a president, vice president, and such a number of directors as shall give each district a fair representation.

That the Board of Directors shall appoint some bank, or banker, in each district, and secure the cooperative agency of the same, in the absence of bank or banker, such agencies shall be established, as shall be most convenient for the producer, which bank or agency shall, as necessity requires, by shall otherwise, obtain its funds from the headquarters of the company, and be held strictly accountable therefor.

That every producer shall be entitled to go to his most convenient agency and deposit his certificate on receipt for oil, which shall be passed to his credit, and he shall receive such an advance thereon as the board of directors in their discretion shall deem it prudent to make.

That the association shall from time to time sell the oil belonging to it, or held as security or advance overdue in such guarantee and at such prices as legitimate demand will justify, said prices to be daily telegraphed from the headquarters to the several agencies. That every producer depositing oil in the hands of the association, on which no advance is made, may, if he so elect, have his oil held until such time as he shall direct its sale, and that the proportion of oil sold from day to day shall be as follows: First, all oil ordered sold by its owners, and the balance pro rata on oil on which advances have been made and shall then be overdue.

The association shall charge a reasonable rate of interest on all advances made, such interest to be used in defraying the expenses of the association, and the surplus, if any, shall be declared as dividends upon the full paid stock.

That any surplus stock remaining in the hands of the association shall be the property of the association until taken and by the same producer entitled there, but always at par.

**Another Dispatch—The Work Completed.**

OIL CITY, March 8, 1872.

The principal object of the various mass meetings of producers was attained this morning by the adoption of the report of the general committee. The home organization is now assured fact, and in the near future the railway and refining interests will have to treat with the producers as an equal power in all matters pertaining to what shall be the freight tariff, and who shall have the privilege of refining their oil. In justice and security to themselves, the producers will in future endeavor to discriminate between those whom they consider their friends, and those who seem to act regardless of the consequences which may fall upon the producing interest.

**History of the S. I. Company.**

Mr. C. E. Bishop, editor of the *Derrick*, from the committee appointed for the purpose, read history of the South Improvement Company, giving, in detail, its organization, co-operation, power of operation, probable effect on the trade of business, &c. The effects already felt in the 3 regions have been startling, and paralyze all kinds of business. Scarcely any oil has passed it, and not half the usual business of other trades has been transacted during the past two weeks. The production has actually been purposely considerably decreased, and the drilling of new wells discontinued. The amount of damage already sustained in the oil regions runs up into huge figures. To say it is a misfortune to the people of this region is so detestedly mild as to be ridiculous. All are unanimously opposed to this scheme in an ungrateful infusion of the total ignorance of the entire press, and newspapers outside might better listen to the voice of the people than to the protestations of the parties who compose the South Improvement Company, which is without a grand exception.

**The People to be Enlightened.**

Sixty thousand copies of the report, as adopted, and a large number of copies of the story of the South Improvement Company, viewed from this standpoint, will be circulated throughout the country. A vote of thanks was tendered the entire press of the oil regions for its prompt and thorough handling the great public question of the day.

**Committee to Visit Harrisburg.**

A committee will leave for Harrisburg on Monday morning, to lay this subject before the Representatives.

After some irregular discussion, the meeting adjourned at half past twelve o'clock, to meet the call of the Chairman, should a meeting be deemed necessary.

**Meeting in Titusville Monday.**

A further meeting is appointed for Titusville, to convene next Monday evening, looking to perfecting of the details of the great organization, and to put its machinery into operation.

**The New York Petroleum Exchange and the S. I. Co.**

The *New York Bulletin* of Thursday says:

Yesterday an informal meeting of the Petroleum Exchange was held, for the purpose of considering if any and what action should be taken relative to the effort now being made for placing the whole petroleum interest of the country under the virtual control of the Southern Improvement Company. The petroleum trade of this city was almost universally represented, and several refiners were also present. After some discussion, from which it was apparent that the New York trade is unanimously opposed to the scheme, it was determined to appoint a committee to confer with the Creek Committee on this question, and another to receive a communication from the Southern Improvement Company, (at the request of the latter). These committees will report at a grand meeting of the members of the Petroleum Exchange, to be held at 3 P. M. to-day (Tuesday), at the office of Josiah Macy's Sons, 189 and 191 Front street. The question excites very deep interest in the trade here; and there is a strong feeling in favor of standing by the Producers to any length that may be necessary to defeat the purpose of the contemplated combination of railroads and refiners.

**The Drawback Question.**

On the subject of drawbacks proposed to be allowed by the Improvement Company to Pittsburgh and Cleveland refiners the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says:

"All our people ask, is that there shall be no discrimination shown in freights, but that a fixed rate per mile be charged by all the roads to and from all localities, and that said rates shall be as low as oil can be carried. They complain that the refining business in Pittsburgh and Cleveland has been ruinous for the past year; perhaps it has, but what has that to do with the producer? It is a notorious fact that with large drawbacks in their favor, refiners in those cities have failed to successfully compete with our creek refiners, and that the whole refining business must eventually be done on the creek, unless a combination similar to that of the South Improvement Company were speedily effected. The producers cannot see that an advance in freights, and the extra cost of hauling oil at points remote from the region is going to benefit them. If Cleveland and Pittsburgh can see money in refining the oil there, the producers can see more money in refining here. If the Southern Improvement Company can effect a low rate of transportation by agreeing to control all the oil, the producers can surely control all the oil, the producers can surely control all the oil, the producers can surely

# The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

It is understood that the position of Assistant President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been tendered to STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia, and that his acceptance of the offer, while not yet definitively announced, is nevertheless conclusively determined upon. The Company is to be congratulated upon the strong reinforcement of scientific ability and practical energy and sagacity, which the accession of Mr. KNEASS will bring to it.

THE incomparable "figure" head of the New York *World* the other day undertook to demonstrate, in three mortal columns of *statistics*, that the reduction of the national debt between July 1, 1868, and July 1, 1871, a period of three years, had actually been but $29,691,255, instead of $200,781,008, as represented by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was done in this way: the cash in the Treasury was deducted in the statement of the debt in 1868, but was not so deducted in the exhibit for 1871. As a piece of dexterous political thimble-rigging gotten up for the probable express purpose of affecting the pending campaigns in New Hampshire and Connecticut, it spoke volumes for the party zeal of its author. It also suggests something concerning his standard of morals, as well as that of the journal which printed it, and of the party in whose behalf it appeared. But perhaps it is as well not to speak of these trifles.

WHENEVER a one-horse hamlet in any part of the country changes its vote from a Republican to a Democratic majority, the fact is invariably heralded abroad as the advance wave of the great tide which is presently to sweep from Dan to Beersheba, carrying everything triumphantly before it. Local elections are, however, generally determined by local causes; nor do we claim that the unprecedented victories which have this week been achieved by the Republicans in the municipal elections of the interior towns and cities of New York, are wholly to be taken as an expression of opinion concerning the Administration and national affairs. Still, however, the fact remains that, as a general thing, the principal municipalities of that State last Tuesday elected Republican officers by such considerably increased majorities, as reasonably to warrant the expectation that in the great campaign of next Fall the Empire State will cast her vote for the nominees of the Republican party, whoever they may be.

THE exciting contest now going on in New Hampshire has for the time being diverted public attention from the fact that a similar political struggle, hardly, if any less important in its character and consequences, is also being waged in Connecticut. In that State the Democracy, apparently hopeless of carrying the Legislature, are using every effort to elect their candidate for Governor, which they profess themselves confident of doing by a majority of at least three thousand. To accomplish their ends it is probable they will in not a few places sacrifice members of the Legislature upon local interests for the sake of gaining a few votes for Governor. Our friends in that State will, it is to be presumed, give a good account of themselves on election day, but they must not let the grass grow under their feet in the meantime. Much good is said to have been accomplished in New Hampshire by the few plain, practical, convincing addresses delivered by Senator WILSON. He could hardly, perhaps, confer a greater favor on the country than—should his Senatorial labors permit—by going into Connecticut, and talking to the yeomany of that State in the same honest, hearty, old-fashioned way. He has a peculiar knack of getting at the kernel of a question, and making the farmers and mechanics understand it. It is to be hoped Connecticut may not be neglected.

### OUR CRIMINAL POPULATION.

The question of our criminal population—their number and treatment—has ceased to concern merely the Courts and the Inspectors of prisons; it has come to be of interest to every intelligent citizen. Nor is it any longer a local question; it has become national, and by the Congress which is to assemble in London, next July, is lifted into the sphere of international questions.

The present report of the Western Penitentiary—the foundation of the present remarks—is not a mere formal statement, but shows a thorough interest in the work committed to the Inspectors. The fault of most of papers of this kind is not so much in what they contain, as in what they omit. They are generally routine reports, full of facts and too full of figures, but undigested. It frequently is the case that the officers have learned nothing from them, and hence they soon start the question: why waste so much print and paper? They are as uniform as old almanacs, and about as useful. Last year's almanac is of no possible use this year, and too often last year's prison report is of no use this year—and yet there must be laws underlying the phenomena of crime as well as all other phenomena. There are such laws, and it is to the officers of these Institutions that we look for the meaning of the facts and figures. They hold office, in part, for this very reason. They should watch and study the results of their work, and grow wiser by the study of them.

Mr. THEO. H. NEVIN, the President of the Board of Inspectors, and, we take it, the author of the report, takes advanced ground on the subject of penal treatment. Adopting the Pennsylvania system as fundamentally true, he has engrafted on it the Auburn idea of congregated labor, and congregational worship and instruction. To these ideas, and as in harmony with them, he has added commutation—or the principle of *self-purchase*, and is asking the question, whether or not, even the best things in the Irish system may not be combined with the other two systems—thus giving us the *combined* or eclectic system.

In this aim, he seems to have the sympathy and co-operation of his fellow inspectors, his Warden and Chaplain. We believe it will yet be found, that laying the Pennsylvania idea of separate solitary confinement at the foundation of a system of penal treatment, and then allowing and encouraging the convict to work up from that through the congregated and intermediate systems, until he has, by his good conduct, worked himself into freedom, we believe that that will be the system of the future, and, we confess, we are ambitious of the honor of having the Western Penitentiary become the prison of the future.

Some interesting reflections suggest themselves in looking at the statistics of the Warden's and Physician's reports. *Physical health* of the prisoners when received—good, 128; impaired, 81, bad 4. *Mental health*—good 222; impaired, 10; bad 1. Now it will be observed that while nearly one-half were ailing in body, hardly any were ailing in mind. All of them had wit enough, though hardly the half had health enough to do full work. Doubtless many of these criminals had impaired their bodies, by excesses of various kinds, but no doubt also that some of them were born with diseased bodies; yet, in both cases, crime followed more or less naturally. Falling behind on the march leads first to straggling and then to desertion and bummung.

The very large number of convicts who had been connected with the army and navy—70 out of 213—shows how demoralizing the service is, and how demoralized is the material from which the service is recruited. The army and navy recruit the prisons, and the prisons recruit the army and navy. Commitments fell off, during the war, from 154 in 1860 to 113, 90, 80, 73 in the next four years respectively, and in 1865 rose at once to 150, and in 1866 to 250.

There are many pages devoted to statistical tables. If properly arranged they could be made to yield much information; but it seems to us that many of the tables are, in their present form, of no special value. For example, there are comparative tables of the natural relations of the convicts now in prison, and also of the convicts admitted during the past year. But as this relation can not change during imprisonment—for, in this matter, prisoners are like the angels, they "neither marry nor are given in marriage"—therefore comparative statistics between those entering prison each year and those already in prison yield no valuable results to the student of penology. The same remark is true of the comparative tables of the age, nativity, industrial pursuits, parental and social relations. But, in respect to education, physical and mental health, such comparative tables are significant, because they throw light on the sanitary and educational management of the institution. There is also a table giving the former trades and occupations of the convicts. But in this table the question to be answered is not so much what was the man's occupation, as whether he was ever occupied. There are five "painters" in the Western Penitentiary. Were they engaged in their trade when they fell into their evil ways, or were they on "a tramp." There is one "dealer in periodicals," did he deal in the "DAILY COMMERCIAL"? or in the *Dog's Bubage*, and such like?

It is quite noticeable, from the physician's report, that while a diseased body is more nearly related to crime than a diseased mind, that prison life is more favorable to the body than to the mind: and as the Chaplain says, in his very interesting report, that the English prison authorities "do not believe the supposition so glibly made, that the more you educate a man's mind in prison, the better you fit him for the criminal ranks," if this be a correct inference, it is pleasant to read that if they do take in a goodly number of "illiterates" they send more out.

Those who are interested in the Irish system will find much valuable information in the report of the Chaplain—information gathered from a personal observation during his visit last summer to Dublin, Spike Island and Lusk.

The total population of the prison, during the past year, was 588, the number received was 213, number discharged 170, leaving on the 1st of January, 418. These three lines show what Capt. WRIGHT knows about prison discipline:

"295 were never reported for violation of rules; 84 were each reported once; 139 were each reported more than once."

THE most important, because the most sensible contribution which has been made to the current discussion in England concerning the true nature of the "case" of the United States before the Geneva tribunal, is furnished by Mr. FREEMAN H. MORSE, late United States Consul at London; who in a recent communication to the London *Times* very pertinently calls attention to the fact, apparently entirely overlooked by the English press, that although the case bristles all over with unpleasant facts, not only is no specific sum of money named in it, but no claim is anywhere set forth, nor any idea advanced, upon which such an erroneous and extraordinary statement as that claims for damages to the amount of two or three hundred millions sterling were preferred therein, could be made to rest for a single moment. The whole impression grew out of the heated imagination of British writers and orators, who rushed at conclusions without examining the soundness of their premises. The anxiety, financial mischief and general public alarm which have grown out of the promulgation of this false notion are solely due to British publicists and speakers themselves. It is true that the storm is now over, so far as popular sentiment is concerned, and that there will be little or no delay in the arbitration; but the fact that such a sudden and serious outbreak of hostile feeling should have taken place without the slightest grounds, save such as were coined in the fancy of Englishmen themselves, shows how necessary it is to keep a cool temper and a clear head.

THE invitation to Senator SCHURZ to meet and act with the Committee of Investigation of the sale-of-arms question is a virtual reconsideration of the Senate's action denying him a place on said committee, a confession that it was a blunder not to have included him in the original list. Such Senators as Henry WILSON, of Massachusetts, whose Republican orthodoxy will not be disputed, saw that it would be a blunder, and he, with other Senators scarcely less conspicuous as supporters of the Administration, exerted themselves to defeat Mr. CAMERON's tactics. Though they were barely beaten, the mistake of the majority was almost instantly seen and repaired, so far as it could be by virtually adding Senator SCHURZ to the committee. And here it may be remarked, that whatever party or faction undertakes to resist the spirit of inquiry, which to an extraordinary degree is rife everywhere, errs in judgment. It is something that will not be resisted. Doubtless frivolous charges have been and will continue to be made, and groundless accusations brought forward which should receive no attention; but when charges of a serious character are formally made, as in the case of the alleged sale of arms, the wiser course is to institute an inquiry and make it thorough. Least of all will be tolerated any attempt to brand with treason or unfaithfulness to the party those who favor investigation. In our judgment they are most faithful to the party who favor inquiry—they at least manifest their confidence in Republican principles and the ability of the party to stand the test of scrutiny. And standing the test of scrutiny is the best possible claim to the confidence of the nation. If it cannot stand such a test, it cannot command nor is it worthy of such confidence.

A SOUTHERN paper thinks that "one of the great evils of Southern journalism is, that the South has at least twice as many papers as she will support." Considering that the people of the Southern press is mainly in the hands of that class of invincible Bourbons which holds the tests of good citizenship to consist chiefly in mourning over the lost cause, and in snapping churlishly at the heels of every modern and progressive idea and agency—which considers a place behind the plow-handles dishonorable, and whose conception of knighthood, and of its lofty duties and prerogatives, finds principal illustration in dashing around a ring on horseback and punching at a goal with a bean-pole—it is an open question whether the South has not twice as many newspapers as she *ought* to support. The greatest need of the Southern States to-day is a broad, free, impartial, vigorous and progressive press. There will be no lack of support for such journals after the first struggle for existence is over, because they will create the taste for reading and the thirst for knowledge which they are designed to supply. But so long as the South is on the one hand governed by color-phobia and caste-injustice, and—the truth of things requires it to be said—on the other by carpet-bagging effrontery and unscrupulousness, she will neither have a press worthy of the name, nor a people of the thoughtful, earnest, striving, and self-respecting character from whom such a press derives its inspiration and its support.

SOME time ago we ventured to express a doubt whether the system of trial by jury, particularly in criminal cases, was not often subversive of its own intent, and whether it did not aggravate public inconvenience and individual hardship more frequently than it conduced to the protection of innocence, or the prevention and punishment of crime. This opinion is, we observe, beginning to be entertained in other quarters. The Buffalo *Express* favors the abolition of the system and the submission of all issues to the judgment of the Courts; while the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which reproduced a portion of our former article, with favorable comment, says: "Public opinion has not been entirely able to stand the pressure which the failure of justice in many recent cases of trial by jury has imposed upon it. If the advocates of the present system would save it from destruction, they must exert themselves to remedy its abuses."

SOME controversy has been had in the newspapers over the alleged unauthorized attachment of the signatures of Governors JEWELL and WASHBURNE to the call for the late Convention to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution. The facts of the case seem to be that Governor JEWELL signed the call for the Convention which met in Philadelphia last year for a like purpose, his signature to that call being taken as an indication that he was still in sympathy with the objects of the movement, no intimation of his withdrawal therefrom having been given; while Governor WASHBURNE's signature was appended upon the basis of a letter written by him to the Secretary of the Association, stating that he approved of the movement. It would therefore seem that the signatures were not used without at least moral authority for so doing.

A BILL bill was recently introduced into the Virginia Legislature, asking Congress to appropriate fifty million acres of the public lands to aid the States in paying off her public debt. The Old Dominion is an excellent State for the important industry of sheep husbandry, and the farmers of the Commonwealth want the Legislature to pass "a dog law," which, as yet, it refuses to do. It is estimated that, at a moderate computation, there are a hundred and seventy-five thousand dogs in Virginia, whose keeping, at an annual cost of ten dollars each, amounts to a million and three quarters a year, exclusive of the enormous loss arising from the injury in this way inflicted on the flocks of the State. We don't know whether the Legislature feels any way sheepish over its modest request, but Congress should receive it with one word—"Bah."

ANOTHER important revenue decision has just been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. An impression prevails that any duplicate policy, renewal, etc., of fire insurance companies need not be stamped, and nearly all the companies have been omitting them on duplicates or triplicates. The Commissioner decides, however, that the law of July 31, 1871, page 26, provides that stamps shall be affixed as follows: "When an instrument is executed and issued in duplicate, triplicate, etc., as in the case of a lease of two or more parts, each part has the same legal effect as the other, and each should be stamped as an original." The Commissioner adds, "This applies to duplicate policies and renewals."

NOTWITHSTANDING the increase in the number and tonnage of Clyde-built steamers, there is said to be a great and continued demand for sailing vessels, particularly in the East Indies. The London *Freight Review* says that the late rise in iron has discouraged the building of iron sailing vessels, and a better time seems to again dawn on wooden sailing vessels. Not only has the building of the latter kind of craft been everywhere neglected, but also that of iron sailing vessels, so that the builders of wooden bottoms would seem to have a fairer field before them than they have known for some time.

IN the year 1870 there were produced in the United Kingdom nearly six million tons of pig iron: In England, 3,753,000; in Wales, 1,021,000; and in Scotland, 1,206,000 tons. Total, 5,980,000 tons. This is but a slight advance over the product in 1859, which was 5,445,757 tons.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hon. James Brooks, who "knows how it is himself," says that the proper way to circumnavigate the globe is to leave San Francisco in August, see Japan a month or less, and then, in September or October, to Pekin and Shanghae; then, coast off China; then to Hong Kong and Canton; thence sail for Singapore and Calcutta, to reach there in December; to Egypt and Palestine in March, and all the next summer will be left for European travel.

There are upwards of a hundred young ladies in the St. Louis Normal School, all of them in the prime of womanhood, and yet not one wears a chignon or false curls, or a silk gown or an overskirt unduly trimmed. This remarkable fact is due to no rule of the school, but to the example and precept of the teacher.

A petition signed by fifteen thousand persons, including several clergymen, was the other day presented to the Trustees of the New York Cooper Institute, asking that the library and reading room be kept open on Sunday. A committee will be appointed to consider the petition and take action on it.

A New Hampshire lad, while skating on a pond a few days since, struck fire with his skate near a slight orifice in the ice, from which a steady flame arose. Afterward the ice was broken and a match applied in the presence of quite a party, the gas giving a large and steady flame for over a quarter of an hour.

A Georgia physician has given public notice to the saloon keepers of the town in which he lives that he is a confirmed inebriate, and if said saloon-keepers sell him any liquor they will be prosecuted under the law in such cases made and provided. His method of proceeding is to be commended to all conscientious inebriates.

The Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts strongly recommend separate prisons for women; and it is probable that one at least will be soon built near Boston capable of receiving three hundred inmates, with the necessary workshops, hospital, chapel, school rooms, &c. Canada has already broken ground in the same direction.

Prof. John C. Draper, who has recently been investigating the absorbing power of different building materials, to determine their relative value in resisting dampness and the formation of vegetable growths, which will, together with frost, aid in disintegration, says he finds red brick more durable than Nova Scotia stone, and white brick to be the most satisfactory material tested.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. John Albert Bright, the eldest son of John Bright, arrived in New York a few days ago, purposing to make an extended tour through the United States and Canada. He says his father is still in very poor health, although, as long as he keeps himself in his retirement and aloof from any excitement, he suffers scarcely at all. His physicians will not permit him to engage actively in politics, and for the present he has withdraw his attention from national affairs completely.

The *Christian Union*, edited by Henry Ward Beecher, says that the reports of the accident to his sister, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in Florida, were exaggerated, and that she is "now able to pursue, in good health, her usual avocations."

Sergeant Jackson, an inmate of a National Military Asylum, has become the only heir to the Jackson estate of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The estate, which has been fifteen years in litigation, has just been settled, leaving a margin in his favor of $30,000, with the expense of Court $1,500. May good fortune go with it to the brave, maimed defender of his country in her hour of peril.

Senator Tipton, United States Senator from Nebraska, who has come into some prominence of late, is fifty-eight years old, and has led a quiet, indefatigable, clerical, and ministerial life, and he presents one of the few cases in the history of the country where a Government clerk has risen to distinction in the higher legislative body. He was many years ago, while an Ohio boy, a department clerk. Twenty seven years ago he was in the Legislature of Ohio. During the war he was a Chaplain.

While in this country, Pere Hyacinthe scrupulously avoided being classed as a Protestant. He is not so sensitive on the subject now. A Roman dispatch announces that he delivered an address last Sunday night before a Protestant audience on the diffusion of the Bible. True courage skips itself in dangerous places. Like Luther, the Pere is bravest at the threshhold of the Vatican.

Count Andrassy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, supported himself when an exile in London by giving music lessons. He was often so poor that he walked the streets all night supperless, having not a penny to pay for food or lodging. No wonder that he gave up such an unprofitable pursuit to be Prime Minister, and go from an hungry life to a life in Hungary.

"Giovannina Avgallana" is the name under which Miss Jennie Armstrong, of Wiscasset, Maine, is now singing in Italy. Of her *debut* at Saluzzo, Italy, the Milan *Gazetta dei Teatri* says: "About this new singer, who gives promise already of making a most splendid career, we hear from Saluzzo: 'La Contessa d'Amalfi (one of Patrella's Operas) had in general a satisfactory reception by the public and while the baratone, Galocci, and the basso, Bagni, merit warm praise the prima donna, Giovannina Avagliana (Jennie Armstrong,) is worthy of especial encomium; with a voice of rare freshness and power, and an inspired art in singing, she has happily inaugurated her career, and receives up to the present, well merited applause.' The sympathy which this young artiste has known how to inspire in our public, is a sure pledge of a brilliant and glorious future."

Judge David Davis, the Labor Reform candidate, is worth $2,000,000, and is not likely to be much affected by, and probably has not much interest in the labor question anyway. An admiring writer, probably not a very hard laborer, narrates that in the early days of Illinois the young lawyer Davis, obtained judgment against the owner of land in the city of Chicago on behalf of an Eastern client. Some forty acres of the land was sold to satisfy the judgment, and Davis bid it in at $700; but his client repudiated the sale, and refused to abide by it. He demanded that Davis should keep the land, as he was not willing to pay any such amount for what was then a swamp on the remote outskirts of the city. Davis did not know what to do. His professional honor was at stake. He was poor. But quickly made up his mind, however, to redeem himself at any cost, and this honest determination was the foundation of his ample fortune. Borrowing money from his friends he paid the $700, satisfying his client also, no small undertaking in those days, in a newly settled and not very wealthy country. He kept the land, and as the young city grew and built over the prairie on all sides, it increased in value, and though it is as far out as the stock yards, some four or five miles from the center of the city, its present value is estimated as being in the neighborhood of half a million of dollars. He also secured a large area of land near the city of Bloomington, and that, too, grew in value with the growth and development of the town. Bloomington claims him as its own, for there he has resided during the better part of his life.

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* says that the Missouri correspondent of the New York *Times* has misled it in affirming that every delegate to the National Convention is understood to be heart and soul for Gen. Grant. The statement, it avers, is nothing but a guess at best; adding that the Missouri Delegation are undoubtedly favorable to Gen. Grant, but they are actuated by infinitely stronger regard for the principles of the Republican party than for any individual's Presidential chances. The harmony and prosperity of the Republican party is their chief wish first, last and all the time.

The Hartford *Courant* makes the prediction that Judge Davis will never write a letter of acceptance approving the resolutions of the convention, and that this is the last the country will hear of him as a Presidential candidate of any other party. He cannot accept the nominations of any party that principle. He that accepts those principles is not only unfit for the Presidency, but he ought to resign his udgeship.

The Sacramento *Reporter* (Democratic) hoists the Davis and Parker, or labor reform, flag; but says, if the Democratic National Convention shall present a straight-out ticket it will strike its labor reform colors and battle under the old Democratic standard. That "possum" is beginning to show its head.

General Butler having recently been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the "Grant Club," some time ago organized in Boston, has addressed a letter to the Secretary, in which he says: "I accept the appointment with thanks both as a pleasure and as a duty. When so many are faltering in their support of a Republican administration because of personal griefs and personal ambition, it is the duty of every Republican who believes in its principles or the party and its actions, to take any position where he is supposed to be able to render service in its behalf."

WHILE yet the grievous charges against the Baltimore clerical scoundrel are stirring the city with wholesome indignation, another disreputable affair is reported concerning a member of the same church. The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "For several days past many rumors of a scandalous character have been circulated in this city in reference to the elopement of Mr. John W. Selby, a prominent member of the church lately in charge of Rev. L. B. Hudson, with Miss Ada Turner, a teacher in the Sunday School of the church and in one of the public schools. Mr. Selby was well known as a commission merchant, and left behind him a wife and several children. The object of his violent affection is past thirty years of age, and of unprepossessing appearance. It is supposed that the loving pair have gone to the Pacific slope, as it is known that Mr. Selby expended $300 in railroad tickets a short time before his sudden departure. He left a check for $600 for his wife and family."


DRY GOODS.

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SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
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J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
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NEW GOODS!
WE HAVE JUST OPENED NEW LINES OF
*Black Silk Fringes,*
*Black Silk Fringes,*
*Colored Silk Fringes,*
*Colored Silk Fringes,*
*Black Silk Gimps.*
*Black Silk Gimps.*
*Guipure Laces,*
*Guipure Laces,*
THE CELEBRATED
"ROUILLON KID GLOVE,"
A Beautiful Assortment of Colors.
*Point Lace Collars,*
*Duchesse Lace Collars,*
*Guipure Lace Berthas,*
*Thread Lace Berthas.*

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.
Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
84 Wood Street.
Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.
100 CASES
McMurray's Mountain Corn.
200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY
Samuel H. Baird,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.
CHILDREN TEETHING
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also infallibly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. WS

SPONGES, SPONGES.
A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner Diamond and Market street.
PATENT MEDICINES.
A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the low st prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, 84 Market street,
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Formerly B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.,
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SAPOLIO
CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES.
POLISHES TIN-WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the wonderful popularity it has attained within its brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than
ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS
Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.
REMOVES STAIN FROM MARBLE.
IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes (except washing clothes,) this article is convenient, economical and reliable.
IN THE STORE—For polishing scales, measures, tin, brass or copper, knives, steel, &c.
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IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, painter and engraver.
IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once *effective, economical and harmless*, is required, our Sapolio will prove its *great superiority* over all other substances.
Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by
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JEWETT & GOODMAN
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Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by
L. R. NORTON, State Agent,
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Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our
Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it
Nearly Tasteless,
And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest grade of division is insured.
We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in every respect. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Coryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.
Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce
For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.
THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For full information, Specimens, &c., call or address
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Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
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Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Per fect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
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ON APRIL 1st,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
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Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RECLEANED CLOVER SEED;
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
450 bu rels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.
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STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING CURBS, HOUSE FRONTS, BELGIAN COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
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Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
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OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
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ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
*Rats, Mice, Roaches.*
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
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It has no equal as a Ratisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
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WILLIAM SEMPLE
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
SILKS.
Black Dress Silks,
Colored Dress Silks,
Gray Japanese Silks,
Striped Japanese Silks,
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SILK POPLINS.
Rolled Silk Poplins,
Plain Silk Warp Poplins,
Silk Warp Espinglines,
Black and Colored Velvet Reps.
GRAY MIXED POPLINS.
Brown Mixed Poplins.
Light Mixed Poplins,
Black Alpacas and Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
BRIGHT-COLORED PLAIDS,
A fine assortment for Children's Wear, very cheap.
*Wholesale and Retail,*
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
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SPRING GOODS
NOW ARRIVING AT
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1,000 PIECES
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.
ALL WIDTHS OF
FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,
Among which will be found many New Patterns.
Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
*WHITE GOODS,*
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*SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.*
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TOWELS,
IN HUCK AND DAMASK.
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Covers and Napkins.
FINE LACES.
Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes,
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Sash's, Veils,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.
New Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

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CARPETS!
NEW STYLES.
*MOQUETTES,*
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*WILTONS,*
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*BRUSSELS,*
In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with
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OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
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OIL CLOTHS,
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In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.
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NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
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Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHIMNEY AND FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES, Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Price-list low. Give us a call.
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BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Rolling and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
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43 Broadway, New York.
FACTORY TO RENT.
A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.
Ten Thousand Inhabitants and no Manufactories, but a gas Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 40 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumber

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**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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**Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

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AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

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ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE

**$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,**

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, 1872.

In view of the growth and importance of bank credits, and distinguished from coin and currency deposits, the New York *Bulletin* advances some new ideas, which are entitled to the thoughtful consideration of bankers, though there be no immediate prospect of their adoption. It says:

To us it appears evident that our banks and bankers should divide their accounts more distinctly into credit accounts and cash accounts. The cash accounts should comprise merely the deposits and withdrawals or transfers of cash, legal tender notes and bank notes; the credit account should consist of deposits and withdrawals or transfers of bank credits. Bank credits should not be confounded with cash and notes upon which are made receivable on deposit in credit accounts and in liquidation of all credit indebtedness to the bank, irrespective whether for their own account or placed in their hands for collection. Under this dual system and the abolition of enforced bank reserves, there would never be any difficulty in obtaining any required amount of cash credits by persons who have ample security to offer for the return within a fixed period of time with interest, and hence our past panics would never recur. The payment of interest for bank credits is the real check to their over issue, as far as the credits is the real check to their over issue, as far as the credits is the real check to their over issue, as far as the necessities of the community go. As to overissues of credits beyond the legitimate credit of each issuer, this would be checked by the check upon each issuer, this would be checked by the check upon each issuer, this would be checked by the check upon

# THE VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes the text of a treaty of amity between China and Japan.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Government has discovered that the Pope has secretly appointed Archbishop Posen Primate of Poland. This primacy has been long extinct. When Poland was a kingdom one of the functions of the primate was to act as regent in case of the death or absence of the sovereign.

The upper House of the Diet to-day passed a bill providing for Government supervision of schools, by a vote of 235 to 28.

PARIS, March 8.—The payment of two milliards of war indemnity, together with interest to date on the remaining three milliards, was completed yesterday at Strasbourg. This gives France entire control of six departments, in which she is allowed to maintain as large a military force as she desires.

The Assembly to-day rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunot to erect on the hill of Trocadero a temple to Jesus Christ as a testimony to belief in God, necessary for national regeneration. It is expected that Minister Dufaur will demand of the Chamber a vote of confidence on the question of the withdrawal of M. Pouyer Quertier from the Government.

Troops are concentrating in and around Paris as a precaution against trouble on the eighteenth anniversary of the Communist insurrection.

The emigration from Alsace to Algeria is increasing, and is aided and stimulated by France.

Janvier De la Motte, the ex-Prefect of Eure, has sued Cassimir Perrire for false imprisonment, and has challenged one of the editors on the Peace press.

Hon. Wm. Evarts, counsel for the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, has gone to London.

MADRID, March 8.—The Federal Republican Club has adjourned its sittings, but appointed an executive committee to act during adjournment.

LONDON, March 8.—An obelisk to the memory of the Earl of Mayo is to be erected at Naas, in Kildare county, Ireland, the family seat of the deceased.

A valuable collection of old books, formerly the library of William Penn, was sold at auction to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship City of Washington arrived off this port this evening. She has in tow the tug Kingfisher and the steamship City of Durham.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling from the upper lakes to the Eastern gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic, the longest reaching Northeastern States; winds on Lakes Michigan, and probably over or a little north of the lower lakes, preceded in its northern half by brisk easterly and northeasterly winds, and on its Southern half by fresh to brisk northerly to southerly winds; the area of snow will extend during the night over Ohio to New England, and northward; the area of rain from Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast; cloudy and threatening weather, accompanied by winds will prevail during the night over the South Atlantic States the latter veering to northwesterly and northerly by Saturday; the barometer will be rising during to-night with westerly to northerly winds west of and throughout the Mississippi valley, and extending eastward on Saturday over the upper lake region, the Ohio valley and Eastern Gulf States, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The case of the Rev. Mr. Huston, of Baltimore, is being investigated by a Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session at Warrenton, Va. The meetings of the committee are secret. Huston attended the session of the body yesterday, and was cordially received. In conversation Huston said he would be ready to step on such pilot or occupy cells in the lock-up or jail, for days and weeks, which, were the duties of the County Directors properly attended to, would be in the County Home provided by the tax-payers for them. A glance at the last annual report of the Directors shows that one of the Board, Mr. Abdiel McClure has resigned and that the Board is without a quorum. Why give heed to the affairs of the institution he expected to be properly conducted without some one to attend to them? The Board now consists of but two persons, Mr. Thomas Varner and Mr. J. G. Murray, and although they have the power to fill Mr. McClure's place, this has not been done. It is proper to point out that now is the time late in the fall. I had raised some money for Doctor Hostetter but did not know what he was going to do with it; it may have been left with a venture; I think I raised him $80,000—in that neighborhood. That is also correct. Hostetter and I had with some members of the Petroleum Oil Company about getting some oil; late in December before I bought these notes he told me that him and Mr. Frew and the other parties had made an arrangement for each of them to pay $10,000 to him in connection with that that they were to give him either 5,000 or 10,000 barrels of oil, and that he could not get it; that was all he told me. Hostetter said there was paper out for the use of the Petroleum Oil Company; he said he had paid some $8,000 or $10,000; he said there was several notes out that he would not lift without he got the oil; am speaking of February, 1870. Hostetter cautioned me about six notes that were in the Mechanics Bank; they are dated for the month in question, (he looks at them and picks out notes.) These are the notes he told me he was going to pay; they amount to $27,500 I believe. $26,500 of which swithes reads the notes.) I was not on the paper as an indorser when I bought the paper I went on it; Dr. Hostetter did not say anything to me at that time about the note that John Scott Frew had paid for $10,000. (Witness produces it. Shows note to witness). He said that note was discounted at the bank. She afterwards taken off the books; Moorhead claimed that it was not paid to have it; did not hear anything more of it. A short time after I was in the bank I saw Moorhead and told me that Moorhead had that note and asked me if we could discount it. I mean the bank by we; I told him we would: I knew that John Moorhead had that note from what Dr. Hostter told me in that conversation. The time we had Dr. Hostetter's notes about the six notes in the Mechanics' Bank was well on in December. I could not give you the date; I have no memory for dates; I have had a conversation with Dr. Hostetter about the number of months I had to run those notes; I would not remember that there was any conversation at all about it; I do not say there was not; I should think I know Dr. Hostetter's handwriting; the words sixteen months was in his handwriting; I am not sure that I had a conversation about the six notes in the Mechanics' Bank was well on in December. I could not give you the date; I have had a conversation with Dr. Hostetter about the six notes in the Mechanics' Bank; I learned afterwards about the other two. I think I learned it from Dr. Hostetter; I know I did not learn it from Dr. Hopkinson; I learned it from Dr. Hostetter; I learned it from Dr. Hostetter; I think they fell due at different times; I think they were dated in 1869, and I think that they were the same dates two was one date, and two was probably a few days later in the month; I don't know that Dr. Hostetter told me he owed the date; I don't know that I observed the differences at the time; I suppose the differences were made before I got the notes; I suppose that I have no knowledge on the subject; I can send down on the train this evening; I will bring a statement of the four $50,000 notes.) these are the four notes spoken of that were brought for me to discount, which I refused to do. (Witness reads notes; the 16 month; is Dr. Hostetter's hand writing; I did not see him write the figure 6 on the notes; I suppose I appear to be the same. I could not say that the Doctor put them in; (Another note shown to witness, dated October 24, 1869, for $50,000, at 16 months drawers.) I think that is Dr. Hostetter's hand writing; I would not swear to it; I have had letters from Dr. Hostetter; Byers & Co., dated December 24, 1869, 16 months.) I believe that is Dr. Hostetter's hand writing; I have seen him write the figure 8. (Shows witness another note, Byers & Co., November 24, 1869, with figure 6 drawn before the words 16 months are the Doctor's hand-writing; I cannot be positive as to whether the words 16 months are the Doctor's or not; they were put on in the bank; that is the bank stamp on the check; I was not present when the notes were put on the four of them; this appears to be dated December 30, the date of the cancellation—they appear to be dated the 24th of November, 1869; follow; this interview between Dr. Hostetter and me took place after the notes had been discounted; the conversation about the six notes was before the conversation about discounting the four notes; I am probably before I knew about them; it may have been about the same time; Dr. Hostetter spoke to me about the four notes before he spoke to me about the $50,000 notes—I mean four or the six notes; it was not more than three days; before the time of the conversation about the $50,000 notes; I did not know about the four $50,000 notes until a very short time before they were discounted; I had a conversation about discounting the four $50,000 notes—I forget where it was; I think it was in the Mechanics' Bank; I think Mr. Wilson was present; I think Mr. Wilson was cashier in 1869; the board of directors was composed of Dr. Hostetter, R. H. King, Daniel Wallace, Andrew Miller, John C. Risher, and James M. Bailey; I believe that was all; they were associated together for discounting paper and receiving deposits and exchanging gold and selling exchange; the capital of the bank was $267,500; I know Dr. Hostetter; I became acquainted with him in 1854 or 1855, 1854 probably; I have had good terms from that time down to 1869; I knew in 1869 that Dr. Hostetter was a member of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Co.; I got information of that probably in November, 1869; he was into it before I was aware of it; I could not tell you how I found out he was a member of that company; he may have told me himself; I presume he did; I was not in the habit of discounting paper for the use of the Petroleum Oil Company; he said he had paid some $8,000 or $10,000; he said there was several notes out that he would not lift without he got the oil; am speaking of January, 1870. Hostetter cautioned me about six notes that were in the Mechanics Bank; they are dated for the month in question, (he looks at them and picks out notes.) These are the notes he told me he was going to pay; they amount to $27,500 I believe; $26,500 of which swithes reads the notes.) I was not on the paper as an indorser when I bought the paper I went on it; Dr. Hostetter did not say anything to me at that time about the note that John Scott Frew had paid for $10,000. (Witness produces it. Shows note to witness). He said that note was discounted at the bank. She afterwards taken off the books; Moorhead claimed that it was not paid to have it; did not hear anything more of it. A short time after I was in the bank I saw Moorhead and told me that Moorhead had that note and asked me if we could discount it. I mean the bank by we; I told him we would: I knew that John Moorhead had that note from what Dr. Hostter told me in that conversation. 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